Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st 1828. [NUMBER 1981.

FIFTH MHOW MEETING.

FIRST DAY TUESDAY, 16th Dec. 1828.

A MAIDEN SWEEPSTAKES of Rupees 300 each P. P. with 600 Rupees from the fund for all Arab Horses that have never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes—*Heats 2 Miles* carrying 8st. 7lb. Horses to be bona-fide the property of the Subscriber, to be closed on the 1st September 1828.

ALREADY SIX SUBSCRIBERS.

A COLTS PLATE of Rupees 400 for all Colts having a Colts tooth in their head on the 1st October, *heats a mile and half*—weight for age—entrance 60 Rupees,

THE SECOND HARMONIC SWEEPSTAKES of Rupees 100 each P. P. with 300 from the fund to be closed on the 1st November, *heats half a mile* carrying 11st.

ALREADY 3 SUSCRIBERS.

SECOND DAY THURSDAY 18th Dec. 1828

A SECOND MAIDEN of Rupees 150 each P. P, for Horses that have never won, *one three mile heat* carrying 8st. lb. to be closed on the 1st September—

ALREADY 3 SUBSCRIBERS.

THE GIVE AND TAKE of Rupees 500 with 60 Rupees entrance weight for inches *heats once round the course*.

THE PONY PLATE of Rupees 100 with 30 Rupees entrance, *one 1 mile heat*, catch weights.

THIRD DAY SATURDAY 20th Dec. 1828,

HIS HIGHNESS MULHAR RAO HOLCARS [illegible] entrance for all Horses carrying 8st, *heats 2½ miles*,

THE ASSEER PLATE of Rupees ( ) with 60 Rupees entrance *heats one mile* weights for ages,

THE HANTERS STAKES of Rupees 500 with 60 Rupees entrance *one three mile heat* carrying 10 Stone—The winner to be sold for 1200 Rupees if challanged within an hour after the race.

FOURTH DAY MONDAY 22d Dec. 1828,

THE MALWA STAKES of Rupees 800 with 150 entrance—*heats 2 miles*, carrying 8st, 4lb, —The winner of Holcars Cup to carry 10lb, extra.

THE PLATE given by the Artillery Officers Rupees 600 with 60 Rs. entrance *heat 1 mile* and distance weight for age and inches,

THE GALLOWAY PURSE of Rupees 150 each—*heats once round the course* carrying 8 Stone,

THE HACK PLATE of Rupees ( ) with 30 Rupees for all horses carrying 10 Stone *heats once round the course*—The winner to be sold for 300 Rupees if demanded within half an hour after the race.

FIFTH DAY WEDNESDAY 24th Dec, 1828

THE INDORE PURSE of Rupees ( ) with 60 Rupees entrance *heats 1½ miles*, weight for age winners of one race, to carry 5lb. extra of two races 7lb of more than two 12lb extra,

THE MINISTERS PLATE of Rupees 500 with 90 Rupees entrance—*one 2 mile heat* to be handicapped.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 150 Rupees each with Rupees ( ) from the fund for horses that have never won, *heats once round the course* carrying 8st,

SIXTH DAY FRIDAY 26th Dec, 1828.

THE HERMITS BOWL of 30 Gold Mohurs, to be paid in equal share by those who name for it (entrance money to be added) for all Horses—*One 1 mile heat* carrying weight as follows—1 year old and above 18, a feather 2 and above 16, 7 Stone 3lb, 3 and above 13 9st. 4 and above 10, 10. at 6lb. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. 11 Stone. Three Subscribers or no Race. To be closed on the 8th December, Sealed nominations to be sent into the Secretary on or before the 14th, and Horses to be shown at the Race stand between 12 and 1 o'Clock on the 24th December, aged Horses to prove the certainty of their age or to run as 8 years old, and the heaviest weight to be awarded where there is any doubt. A subscriber not to name or start more, than three Horses, either his own or friend's property. Entrance money as follows, If two horses are named amongst all the Subscribers 10 Gold Mohurs, each 3 Do. Do. 8 Gold Mohurs 4 Do, Do. 6 Gold Mohurs, 5 Do, Do, 5 Gold Mohurs, if from 5 to 10. 10. Gold Mohurs each from 10 to 20. 20 Gold Mohurs each, and from 20 to 30, 30 Gold Mohurs each.

THE Cockpit Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for each heat H, F, for all horses, the Winners of the 1st Maiden and Malwa Stakes excepted—Frist *Heat 1½ miles* weight for age—Second Heat 2 Miles weight for inches, third Heat 1 mile, 9st 7lb. To be closed on the 8th December H, F, to be declared at the pleasure of the Subscriber—Horses to be named on the 14th and shewn at the Race Stand between 12 and 1 o'Clock on the 24th December, and to be bonafide the property of the Subscriber to the Stakes,

THE MHOW TURF PLATE of Rupees 500 60 Rupees entrance *one heat 1½ miles and a distance* carrying 9st,

SEVENTH DAY MONDAY 29th Dec, 1828,

THE WINNERS SWEEPSTAKES of Rupees 100 each for which every horse that has won a race during the present meeting must enter except the winners of the Galloway Hack and Poney Plate—*One two mile heat*, winner of one race to carry 7lb, 12 of two races, 8-12-of three 9, 12 of four 10st, 12lb, of five 11-12 of six 12-12,

THE BEATIN PLATE of Rupees 400 with 60 Rupees entrance for all horses that have saved their distance during the meeting—*One 1½ miles heat* to be handicapped,

THE UNTRAINED PLATE of Rupees 200 for Horses that have not been in training during the meeting—*One 1 mile heat* weight for age,

[illegible] Mohurs each for all untrained horses—*One 1 mile heat* 11st 9lb, with two four feet leaps Gentlemen riders,

D. CUNINGHAME,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL ARSENAL,
On SATURDAY the 24th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,

ABOUT 25 Cwt. of OLD PAPER STUFF, also various old PACKING CASES and CASKS. The whole to be taken away at the expence of the purchaser within three days after the Sale.

J. POLLEXFEN,
H. M. Master Shipwright.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

FINE OLD SHERRY (Pale and Brown) in Butt and Hogshead, at . . . . . Rs. 900 per Butt
Ditto Ditto in six or three Dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per Doz.
First Growth Claret from
TODD AND BOSANQUET
in Six dozen Casses, at Rs. 40 per Doz.
Bombay, 21st May 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

SODA WATER in Pint Bottles, from *Schweppe* of London, in Casks of 6 dozen each, at Six Rupees per dozen
Bombay, 21st May 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 22d Instant.

GLASS Ware, comprising Wine Claret and Lumboo Glasses, Tumblers, Goblets, Finger Cups, Wine Coolers, Mouth and Jelly Glasses, Custard Cups, Pint and Quart Decanters, Water Bottles, Butter and Sugar Pots, Caddy Basons, Spare Plain Shades, Long and Short Burners, Chimnies, Hookar Bottoms, Plated Cruit Stands, Plated and Brass Night Lamps, Wall Shades, &c. &c. &c.
Meadows Street, 21st May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 22d Instant.
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A CAPTAINS FULL SIZED
TWO POLED TENT
Inner and outer walls lined with Chintz and Chintz, half way up the Fly

A BECHOBA
TO MATCH THE ABOVE
A Pair Rowties and an old two poled Tent,
ALSO
A NEAT
CHARIOT
AND AN
ENGLISH BUILT
CURRICLE.
Meadows Street, 21st May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
RIPE
HODGSONS BEER,
PRICE Rs. 10 PER DOZEN.
Meadows Street, 21st May 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE
ORIENTAL HERALD,
FOR DECEMBER LAST
PRICE Rs, 5.
Meadows Street, 21st May 1828

FOR SALE,

BANCOOT HEMP, BALE LASHINGS, of best and Superior description for Cotton, manufactured under the superintendance of Mr. RANNEY, on moderate Terms. For particulars apply to the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO or FRAMJEE COWASJEE.
(2) *Bombay, 21st May* 1828.

FOR SALE,

CARBONELL AND SON'S CLARET.

AT the Warehouse of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, a fresh lot now imported per Ship Janet, Captain Andrew Dott, from London, a few quarter chests of CARBONELL'S second growth or ENGLISH CLARET, at 30 Rupees per dozen.
TERMS CASH.
Bombay, 21st May 1828.

This Day,

WEDNESDAY the 21st May,
FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THEIR ROOMS,

AN Invoice of Handsome Chintz pattern Muslin's for Ladies Dresses, Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs, Buggy Harness, several new Saddles and Briddles, 2 Table Clocks. Pocket Looking Glasses, Cut and Plain Glass Ware, a variety of Perfumery, Tea Caddies, Colour Boxes, an Invoice of Superfine, Foolscap Paper, Tape, Ball Cotton, Ladies Fine Stockings, with a few articles of Furniture.

AND

On SATURDAY next the 24th Inst.

They will put up a large assortment of British Piece Goods, such as Long Cloths, Madapollams, Muslins, Chintzes Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs Imitation Shawls, Ladies Worked, Dresses, superfine Cotton Stockings &c.
Nisbet Lane, 21st May 1828.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY,
AT NOON
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL DISPOSE OF
WITHOUT RESERVE

A GREY Arab Charger, the property of an Officer leaving India. He is Steady and well broke and can be recommended.
Nesbit Lane, 21st May 1828.

A CARD.

IN Consequence of their inability to obtain sufficent subscriptions to their Jewel Lottery, proposed some Months back. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. are under the necessity of giving up all idea of drawing the same.
Nisbet Lane, 21st May 1828.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

A HANDSOME Roomy London Built CHARIOT, with a Pair of well Matched and Broke Bay Horses, and set of Brass Harness, the whole forms an Elegant turn out and has been driven but 3 months....Price Rs, 4500.
Nesbit Lane 21st May 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co,
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A QUANTITY of Superfine Scarlet Cloth at Rupees 24 per Yard.
Nisbet Lane, 21st May 1828.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1828.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, at Rs. 120 each.
Rampart Row, 21st May 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A VERY neat well toned Cottage Piano Forte by Butcher, Price Rs. 800 The above has a stuffed protector to secure it from the ill effects of the climate, as also a deal case lined with tin for travelling.

Nisbet Lane, 21st May 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY next the 26th Inst.

THE REMAINDER OF THE

STOCK IN TRADE

Belonging to the Estate of the late,

MR. ROBERT BAXTER,

AT HIS SHOP,

In Meadows Street.

CONSISTING of Jewellery, Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass-ware, Eight and Six Light Chandeliers with Painted Shades, Argaund Lamps, a pair of Large Peer Glases, Table Shades, Candlesticks with Cut Drops and Shades, Gold and Silver Bullions, Compasses Plated Mounted Curricles, Harness, Gun, Saddlery, Stationary, Perfumery, Table Cutlery, Europe Carpet, Han Cloth, Blankets, Boat Cloaks. Flannel Bengal Table Cloths, Bandana, Silk Handkerchef's, old Madeira, a few Boxes of French Claret and Variety of other articles &c.

Bombay, 21*st May* 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

(RECEIVED PER SHIP EXMOUTH.)

VERY superior White SPAKLING CHAMPAIGNE, in cases of 3 and 6 dozen each,.....at 40 Rs. per doz.

Bombay, 21*st May* 1828.

POONAH.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE and Commodious BUNGALOW situated near the Church, with a spacious Compound, and a Well plentifully supplied with Water;—the property of the REVD. T. ROBINSON.

PRICE Rs. 4000. (FOUR THOUSAND.) For further particulars apply to the REVD. R. WARD.

Poonah 17*th May* 1828.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

FOR 1828.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of..... Sac. Rs.		1,0,000
1	do. of.....		50,000
2	do. of 20,000 each.....		40,000
	do. of 10,000 "		40,000
8	do. of 5000 "		40,000
15	do. of 2000 "		30,000
25	do. of 1000 "		25,000
50	do. of 500 "		25,000
700	do. of 100 "		70,000

TICKETS in the above Lottesy to be had at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLL AND CO. until further Notice, at Rupees 120.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett	Rs.	"	2 "
Powers of Attorney, each	"	"	2 "
Interest Bonds, do.	"	"	2 "
Respondentia Bonds do.	"	"	1 "
Policies of Insurance do.	"	"	1 "
Bills of Lading per set	"	"	2 "
Price Currents each	"	"	2

Bombay, 21*st May* 1828.

Advertisement.

TO BE SET up to Auction and Sold to the highest Bidder pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, pronounced in a certain cause wherein MARTIN WEST ESQUIRE is Plaintiff and FRANCIS WARDEN ESQUIRE and HENRY POTTINGER executors of WILLIAM KENNEDY deceased and others are Defendants, between the hours of 12, and 1, of Monday the 9th day of June 1828 before WILLIAM FENWICK ESQUIRE Master in Equity of the said Supreme Court, at his Office in Rampart Row, the REAL ESTATE of JOSEPH LAZAR Intestate in the said Decree named—consisting of a messuage or Dwelling House being No. 26, in Meadow Street, six messuages or Dwelling House and two Warehouses being Number 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. and 8. respectively in Tamarind Lane all within the Town Walls, and a spot of Ground situate at the Mount without the Town Walls of Bombay. The Premises may be viewed on application to MR. JOSEPH MIGUEL—PARTICULARS of the Estate and CONDITIONS OF SALE may be had gratis, and a Plan of the property inspected, at the said Master's Office, and at the Offices of MR. C. A. WEST and Messrs. MORRIS AND PUGH, Solicitors, Bombay. (3)

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY of Bombay, has contracted with BARTHOLOMEW RAZER, of Bombay, Native Portuguese, for the purchase of the undermentioned three several HOUSES, situated within the Fort of Bombay, viz.

One House, No. 1, Rope Walk lane, at present occupied by Mirzar Mohamed Jaffer.

One House, No. 2, Rope Walk lane, at present occupied by Mrs. Anderson.

One House, No. 4, Rathirfield Street, at present occupied by Mr. John Ashman.

Any person or persons having claim, right or interest whatsoever in upon or against the said three several Houses, or property by way of Mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, he she or they are therefore hereby required to make the same known to the said JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, at his Office in Town, No. 11, Gunbow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein, and the Purchase money will be paid off—Dated in Bombay, this 17th day of May 1828.

જાહેર • ખબર *

ખબર•હીંથી•આપીએ•ને.

શ્રી•મુંબઇ•વાલી•જંમશેદજી•જીજીભા ઈ•હેઠલ•કહેલા•શ્રી•ફોટમો•નાં•તરફ•ઘેહે રો•ખરથોલીમુ•રેજર•શ્રી•મુંબઇનો•નેટી વ•પરંગીછે•તેનો•પાશેથી•વેચાતાં•લેવાનુ•શા દુ•ફીમુછે•તેની•વીગત *

ઘેહેર•ફિ•નંબર• ૧ નુ•કરદોરીની• શેરીમાં•તેમાં•ફમાફાં•હાલ•મીરજાં•મહમદ જપર•રેહ્છે *

ઘેહેર•ફિ•નંબર• ૨ નુ•કરદોરીની• શેરીમાં•તેમાં•ફમાફાં•હાલ•મીશતરીશ• અ નડરશંન•રેહ્છે *

ઘેહેર•ફિ•નંબર• ૪ નુ•રાગારપીલડ નાં•મોહોલામાં•તેમાં•ફમાફાં•હાલ•મીશત ર•જંન•આશમેન•રેહ્છે *

ફિ•ઉપર•કરફિ• લોફ• મગાર•લીફો નો•દાવો•મગાર•ફક• મગાર ફોજનો•લાગા ફિ•તરંડે•ઘેહેરો• ઉપર• પોયતો•ફોફિ• મગા ર•ગીરવી•દાવો•મગાર•વારશો•પોયતો•ફી ર્તિનો•તે•ધણીમોફિ•આજથી•દીન• ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં•આવીને•જંમશેદજી•જીજીભાજને•તિનાં લી•આપીશ•શ્રી•ફોટમાં• નંબર• ૧૧ ધંન ધાવાનાં•મીલામાંછે• તાંહાં• જહેરકરે—તે આરપછી•ફોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી• તથા•ખરીદીનાં•નાણાં•પગાર•કરશે*

તારીખ• ૧૭ મી•મેફિ• ૧૮૨૮

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT WISSWANATH VITTUL DEWARDKER the Administrator of the Estate and Effects of SUTTABHAMABOYE the Widow of the late SOONDER RAMA SENOY ROTLIKER deceased will put up for Public Sale, a certain piece or parcel of freehold Land or Cocoanut Oarl, called PUTTACKWADY, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near the House of the late ANTOBA GOSSAVEY, deceased being the property belonging to the Estate of the deceased, SUTTABHAMABOYE Widow on the 28 h day of this Instant May. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 20th May 1828.

ખબર•ફી આંથી•આપીએ•ને

વીશવનથ• વીઠલ• કુવાદકર•તે• મરનાર•શ્રુનદર•રાંમાં•શાણવાઇ• રોટલીક રની•વીધવા•શતા•લાંમાંખાજજી•પ્રાલ•પ્રીલ ફનકો•વકીલ•નાલીફરની•વાડીની• લોંનો ફટકો•ફિ•નાંખે•પટાક•વાડી•કરીને•બાહેર ફોટ•મરનાર•મનમુખા•ગીશાઇંનાં•ઘરની• પાશેછે•તે•તારીખ• ૨૮ મી•માલતા•મેફિ• મહીનાંનીને•દીને•જાહેર•વેચાણથી•વેચશે* ફિ પ્રીલફંત•મરનાર•વીધવા•શતા•લાંમાં• બાઇ જીછે•તેથી•જેકોઇ•હોનાં•વાણેશતા• હોફિ• હોને•જાહેર•થાફિ*

તારીખ• ૨૦ મી•મેફિ• ૧૮૨૮

NOTICE.

STOLEN from an Officer's Tent at Mahaballeshar, a small worked GOLD PENCIL CASE, with raised ornaments on the rings, and has the following engraved on the plain part of the sliding ring "I. WATTS, OBT 5th Nov. 27.—has a pale pink STONE or GLASS on the top, with a ring attached to one side, to which was annexed, at the time of its being Stolen, a GOLD and RED SILK CORD, for the purpose of wearing it round the neck. Whoever will give such information, as may lead to the recovery of the abovementioned article shall be suitably rewarded, and whoever may be found in possession of the above described PENCIL CASE, after this Notice shall be *Prosecuted according to Law.*

Any Notice or information respecting the above to be sent to the GAZETTE OFFICE at BOMBAY,—the BRIGADE MAJOR at SATTARA,—the FORT ADJUTANT at AHMEDNUGGER,—or to Captain GRAFTON at POONA.

Bombay, 21*st May* 1828.

ખ ખ ર *

શ્રી•માહાબ્લેશવરમાં•ફિ•આપીશરનાં નંબુમાંથી•એક•નાંમલી•શ્રુનાંની• નકશી દાર•પેનશીનુ•ઘેહેર• ચીરાઈઉછે•તેની•ક રી•ઉપર•નકશીછે•તથા•તેની• ખીશારવા ની•કરીની•શાપ•જગા•ઉપર•આફિ• અખે ર•ફોતરિલાછે• "I. WATTS OBT. 5th Nov. 27," તેનાં•માથાં•ઉપર•પીલો•પ્રત ર• મગાર• કાચ•જડેલીછે• તથા•તે•પેન શીલની•ફિ•ખાજુ•ઉપર•ફિ•નાંકુ•જડે લુછે•તે• ચીરાની• વખત• તેની• શાથે•ફિ ક•શ્રુનાંની•તથા•લાલ•રેશમની•દોરી•ફ• ત્રી•ક્રાંફિ•તે•નાંકામાં•ગાલીને•ગારામાં• મોરવવાને•વાશતે—ફિ•ઉપર•કહેલી•પેન શીલની•મુદો•શાબુત•કરી•આપશે• તેને• શાફ•ઈનામ•મલશે—આફિ•ખબર• છપા ફ્યા•પછી• ફિ•પેનશીલ•ફોઈ•પાશેથી•મ લશેતો•તે•મણી•ઉપર• શરેશતા• પરમાં ણી•પરાશીફીઉટ• કરશે *

ફિ•ઉપર•કહેલી•બાબત•જાંણકરવુ• ફીજતો•શ્રી•મુંબઇમાં• ઠીજટ•નાંમનાં• છાપાખાનાંમાં•શ્રી•શાતારામાં•બરીગેડ• મેજરને—મહમદ•નગરમો• ફોરટ• આ ડજીફટનટને•મગર•પુણામાં•કપતાન• ગરાપ્ટરને•જહેર•કરે *

તારીખ• ૧૪ મી•મેફિ• ૧૮૨૮

माहाबळेश्वरांतील आफिसराचे तंबुंत असो चोरी जालो कीं येक लाहान घडोलेलें सोन्याचें लेखणीचें टोपण ज्याचे आंवळ्यांवर नखशी शोभिवंत होतो व्याचे कडीवर असीं अक्षरें खोदलीं होतीं "I WATTS OBT. 5th Nov. 27." आणि व्याचे माथावर तांबुस खडा किंवा बिलोर होतें व व्याचे कानशिलास येक कडो बसविलो होतो, आणि चोरून नेलें तेव्हां खरे कलावतची तामडो रेशमी दोरी जी गळ्याला बांधायासाठीं तो व्या ला बांधलो होतो तेव कोणी माणसानें ज सो खबर देईल कीं तें सांपडलें जाईल त र तो यथायोग्य बक्षीस पावेल आणि ते तें टोपण कोणाचे हातांत सांपडेल तर व्यावर किर्याद मांडली जाईल

याटोपणाविषइ कोणी कांहीं वर्तमान इंग्रजी कसेंड वर मुंबईतील गेजेट आफिसांत कळवावें किंवा साताऱ्याचे ब्रिगेड मेजर याला किंवा अमदानगरांतील पो ट आजुटांट याला किंवा पुण्यांतील काप्टेन य फुटंन याला कळवावें

मुंबई ता. २१ माहे मे सन १८२८

For Freight to London,

LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK,

THE BRITISH BUILT BRIG

RECOVERY,

OF 204 TONS,

Robert Patterson,

COMMANDER.

EXPECTED daily. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay 21*st Mag* 1828.

For Freight to London,

THE NEW BRITISH BUILT BRIG

JANET,

OF 300 TONS,

William Wittleton,

COMMANDER,

WILL SAIL ON OR ABOUT 29TH INST.

APPLY to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay, 21*st May* 1828.

For Passage Only,

TO LONDON,

THE CLEVELAND,

Captain Havelock,

OF 450 TONS.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 25TH INST.

HAS very good accommodations and carries a Surgeon.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 21*st May* 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH MAY 1828.

No. 123 of 1828.—Senior Surgeon George Gordon is appointed to succeed to the situation of Superintending Surgeon, from the date of the embarkation of Surgeon Trash, proodeeding on forlough to Europe.

No. 124 of 1828.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, granted, to Captain W Rollings, of the 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I under dade the 29th of March last, is cancelled as that officer's request.

No. 1825 of 1828.—The Honorable the Governor is Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Director's in the Military Department, dated the 26 of September 1827, be published in General Orders,.

64 and 5 The widow of Lieutenant Hall recommended for admission on Lord Clive's Fund Asspe intends residing at the Cape, the Company's Agent there may be authorized to grant her a bill on the Court for her pension as it falls due.

11th We have acceded to your recommendation in the case of Mrs. Halls and the requisite communication has been made to our Agent at the Cape of Good Hope.

156 and 8 In conformity to Court's letter of 11th February 1824 orders were issued for the recovery of the sums advanced at the Cape to the sufferers by the wreck of the Blenden Hall. Their operation has however been suspended in tee case of Ensign Giberne, and of the other six officers, two of whom are dead, two came home on sick leave, and two (Assistant Surgeons) are on duty in India.

44th As the rule adopted by us forbidding the payment to individuals of compensation for their losess on the passage to India, was not at the time of the sailing of the Blenden Hall formally notified to the passengers, we shall not enforce the refund of the sums paid to them, Our Regulation on this head is on communicated to every individual proceeding in our service to India, and as no one can hereafter plead ignorance of it, we possitively direct that it be not departed from in any case whatever,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

The following list of such pensioners of Chelsea Hospital who have been permitted to reside and receive their stipends under this Presidency is also published:

LIST of OUT-PENSIONERS of Chelsea Hospital Resident in Bombay.

Statement of Service,

Regiment	Names	Date of admission on the pension	Age:	Description of the Pensioner: Height Feet	Height Ins.	Hair	Eyes:	Complexion	Trade or occupation	Residence	Amount of pension from the date of admission to the end of the Quarter.	Remarks.
20 Foot	Geo. Chatten Col. Serjeant.	8 Aug. 182	33	5	7½	brown	gray	fresh	Labourers	Bombay.	4 11 2½	
	Donald Morrison, Drummer.	do.	56 and 65 ft.	5	6	black	hazel		do.	do.	1 2 9½	
	Richard Baxter Private....	do.	22 foot.	5	9½	brown	do.	sallow	do.	do:	3 8¼	
	Henry Doyle private.....	do.	28 and 65 ft.	5	8	do.	blue	fair	do.	do:	3 4 7	
	Andrew Dunn	do.	56 and 65 ft.	5	7	do.	hazel	sallow	do.	do.	3 2 8¼	
	Saml. McClemmens.	do.	56 and 65 ft.	5	7¼	do.	gray	swarthy	do.	do.	3 2 8¼	

Regiment	Names	Age:	Serjeant	Corporals	Privates	India Service. E.	India Service. W.	Total Service	Date per day.	Were Born:
20 Foot	Geo. Chatten Col. Serjeant.	33	4	4 7	2 6 7		18 3	23 6	2,0d	Bradi.h Norfolk
	Donald Morrison, Drummer.	30	1 4		3 3 12 6	Native.		19 9	—6	Pondicherry
	Richard Baxter Private....	39			4 5 16	underage		30	1 4½	Christ Church Surrey
	Henry Doyle private.....	40		10	3 8 17 5	19 1		31 5	1 5	Ferns Kildare
	Andrew Dunn	40			4 6 18 6	19 11	18 10	32 5	1 4½	
	Saml. McClemmens.	40			4 6 16 11	underage		30 2	1 4½	Colerain

Bombay Castle, 12th *May* 1828.

No. 126 of 1828.—The following appointments no made,

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. Vardon to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language.—Date of Appointment 1st May 1828.

1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Ensign H. Rawlinson to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language.—Ditto.

2d or Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant D. Manoe, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language.—Ditto.

7th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. Stockley, to be Interpreter in the Mahratta Language.—Ditto.

No. 127 of 1828.—That part of the General Order of the 22d ultimo (No. 109) which directs that Assistant Apothecary Thomas Todd, proceed to England by the first opportunity, is rescinded, that individual being permitted to remain in India so long as he may continue in public employ, or the Hon'ble Court's decision can be received.

Bombay Castle, 12th *May* 1828,

No. 128 of 1828.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon granted to James Dickson, and to direct that he return as a Gunner to the Regiment of Artillery.

No. 129 of 1828.—The following promotion is made,

7th Regiment N. I.

Ensign G. H. Deaviss to be Lieutenant vice Tasker deceased.—Date of rank 4th May 1828.

Bombay Castle, 13th *May* 1828.

No. 130 of 1828—The Honorable the Court of Directors having ordered that Veterinary Surgeons are to be supplied with professional instruments from the public stores, the requisite articles are to be issued to them gratis from the Medical Department, on Indent previously sanctioned by the Medical Board. The instruments thus furnished are to be considered public property, and, as such, a Quarterly return of them is to be made by Veterinary Surgeons, respectively, to the Medical Board, and they are to be entered on the returns of Quarter Masters, to whose custody they will be entrusted whenever a Veterinary Surgeon quits a Regiment, without being regularly relieved at the time by a successor.

When any of the Instruments are worn out, or become otherwise unserviceable, they are, after survey, to be replaced by Indent prepared and attested in the prescribed from, and countersigned by the Commanding officer of the corps, previous to transmission to the Secretary to the Medical Board.

When a Cavalry Regiment of His Majesty's service quits India, the Instruments are to be returned into the nearest Medical Department, and a receipt is to be taken for them.

Veterinary Surgeons being authorized to indent on the Medical Stores for such Medicines as they may require, strictly applicable to the public Service, the cost of them is, in the first instance, to be placed to the debit of the Veterinary Surgeon, who will be held responsible to Government, but as Officers in Command of Troops draw a monthly allowance for each Horse for the express purpose of supplying, amongst other articles enumerated, proper "Mussalahs and Physic," the Bill of charges for Veterinary Medicines furnished on indent from the public Stores for the use of mounted Corps is to be laid by the Veterinary Surgeon before the Commanding Officer, who will cause him to be re-imbursed by Officers Commanding Troops, apportioning the amount of charges to be adjusted by each, and collecting it through he Regimental Staff.

All Indents prepared by Veterinary Surgeons are to be in due form, and to be countersigned by Commanding Officers of Corps, respectively, previous to transmission to the Medical Board.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, No. 1243.

Bombay Castle, 19th *May* 1828.

SIR.

I am directed to notify to you that the Governor in Council has perused with equal surprise and indignation the gross and calumnious attack, which in your paper of the 14th Inst. you have made upon the character of the Second Grenadier Regiment Although you have in the Extra Gazette of the same day endeavoured to extenuate your conduct on the ground of being misled by false information, such explanation or apology can be received as no adequate expiation of so serious an offence; but believing as the Governor in Council is inclined, that you have acted from ignorance more than intention, and have been prompt to express the adoption of those extreme measures which the occasion would so fully justify,

I am at the same time directed to state that though the aspersions you have cast upon the character of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment are utterly false, you are not to infer that it is on that ground alone you have incurred Censure. For no Editor is deemed at liberty to publish any paragraphs reflecting upon the character and conduct of the Native Troops, the notice of whose excesses or offences rests exclusively with Government.

I herewith transmit to you copy of a General Order which has been published to the army under this date, and am instructed to add that it is expected this order together with the contents of the Extra Gazette of the 14th will be published in your paper of next Wednesday.

I am
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant.

W. NEWNHAM
Chief Secretary,

(Copy.)

Bombay Castle, 19th *May* 1828

GENERAL ORDER.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 132 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has perused with equal surprise and indignation, the gross and calumnious attack which the Editor of the Bombay Gazette has, in his paper of the 14th Instant, made upon the character of the Second Grenadier Regiment,—Although the Editor has, in the Extra Gazette of the same day endeavoured to extenuate his conduct on the ground of being misled by false information such explanation or apology can be received, as no adequate expiation of so serious an offence, but believing, as the Governor in Council is inclined to do, that the Editor has acted from ignorance more than intention, and has been prompt to express his contrition. He forbears the adoption of those extreme measures which the occasion would so fully justify— for there is no duty which Government deems more incumbent upon it than that of guarding the reputation of its Native Troops and while it assures the Gallant Corps who have been so deeply injured of its full participation in their indignant feelings at the false imputations cast upon it in the Bombay Gazette it hastens to publish to the army at large this expression of its sentiments.

By Order &c.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

(True Copy)

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY 1828.

The Editor of a Newspaper as he is the channel of public intelligence is bound by the strictest obligation to publish no statement which can unjustly reflect upon the character of an individual, much more so of a public body or regimental Corps, and if as may happen to the most correctly meaning of mortals, he is misled by a Correspondent, it is his bounden duty to acknowledge his error, and retract the obnoxious statement. It is with these feelings and a sincere desire to do away with any unfavourable impression which certain Paragraphs in the Gazette of this day relating to a serious disturbance in the Bazar might cast upon the SECOND GRENADIER BATTALION of Native Troops now quartered at the Sepoy Lines in Bombay, that the Editor of the Gazette now voluntarily comes forward, to acknowledge to the Public his conviction that the statement alluded to is not founded in fact that he was misled by his correspondent, and most sincerely regrets having published so unfounded a charge upon any Corps in the Military service of the Hon'ble Company. The Editor cannot conclude this acknowledgment with satisfaction to his own feelings, without owning to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the SECOND GRENADIER BATTALION his firm conviction that the conduct imputed to the Privates of that Corps as well on the recent as on a former affray mentioned in the Gazette proves upon Inquiry made by the Editor to be an unjust accusation and he assures them of his sincere regret at not having made such Inquiry previously to publishing the Statement and which he omitted to do in consequence of receiving the communication at a late hour Yesterday Evening when he was preparing for this Morning's Publication.

In retracting the Statement of the fact the Editor of the Gazette thinks it needless to add that the remarks which accompanied it are likewise withdrawn.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette

MR. EDITOR,

The following observations have been penned with a view to caution young men in the middle classes of life, against examples which they might follow, without being conscious of their demoralizing tendency. If you think them adapted to produce that effect, you will doubtless be good enough to give them a place in your paper. And after this declaration of their object, no one will, I hope pretend to see in them any thing like a cap for any head on the Island.

Few things are more pleasing to contemplate, than the success of those who may be labouring to attain some object of honorable ambition;—or the prospect of a man rising, virtuously, to some higher place than he held before, whether in the scale of rank or wealth, or in the estimation of those around him. But, if a man leaving the reality behind should run after the shadow;—and what is less pardonable, seek to impose on his neighbours by assuming an air, title or designation to which he has no claim;—the deception should be exposed, to hinder its success, as well as to prevent the

If the time, labour and money that are oftentimes wasted in procuring by imposture (for it is nothing less) that place in the opinion of society, which it does not award to a man on his personal merits, rank and character were only applied in an honest and sensible way, his end would be attained on a permanent and solid basis with no small addition of gratification and real comfort. Some forfeit the credit they had for good sense,—and with it the respect they were held in,—when picking up a notion that "Mr." before their names detracts from their respectability they have recourse to the most pitiful arts to get an addenda of "Esquire" to their names. Others, not only put themselves to great expence and uneasiness but become downright parasites, to borrow a false and transient lustre from casual association with men who move in a higher sphere of life. And some few take such paths to conceal their calling or occupation by using in their designation of it, such an assemblage of the longest, most difficult and least understood technical or official phrases, that a man not in the secret has no easy work of it to pick out the grain of meaning which is buried in a bushel of Mistification.

Those in whom such a habit of deception is too inveterately rooted, will not be willing to believe that their tinsel is detected much oftener than they suspect,—and in fact, that it passes current for gold with a very few indeed, but the young man of middle life, whose soundness of head and heart hardly supplies the place of experience, may be drawn into the same error, and he it is who will profit by having pointed out to him the difference between an honorable ambition, and that illusory one, whose pursuit matures the incipient germs of vanity which we all have in our composition, and which, in their growth, imperceptibly familiarize the mind to dissimulation, deceit and ultimately, to a total disregard of truth.

Yours Obediently

Bombay, 20th May 1828. F.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9 per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 105 B'by per 0 | 0 Sass,
Madras, at 30 days sight, at 99

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 185, selling at 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 217 B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 212 Ditto.

FREIGHTS
To London....Per Ton 2 Guineas.
To China.....Per Candy. Rs. 23 to 25.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY 1828.

The arrival of the *Lady Hannah Ellice*, from Leith the 26th November, and the Downs the 6th Dec. has put us in possession of a few papers up to as late a date as the 1st Dec. from which we gather the following information.

The Marquis of ANGLESEA had left town for Hastings on account of his health, and it was uncertain when he would proceed to Ireland, to assume the Vice Regal Power.

Trade is reported to be in an improving state and at LIVERPOOL we learn there has been a brisk demand for Cotton.

The KING continued to enjoy uninterrupted health.

Parliament had been summonned to meet for the despatch of Business on the 11th February and the various events that have occurred since the last meeting, will render the discussions and debates of this sessions peculiarly interesting.

"An order in Council has been issued for the protection of the trade in the Levant, by authorising the British Forces in the Mediterranean to seize, and send into some port belonging to his Majesty, every armed vessel met with at sea under the Greek Flag, or fitted out and armed at any Greek Port excepting such only as belong to, or act under the orders of the Persons exercising the powers of Government in Greece."

Mr. SHACKELL the proprietor of the "John Bull" was bought up for judgment in the Court of Kings Bench, for the libel on Mr. HARTSHORNE and sentenced to a fine of £500.

On Tuesday the 20th November the Thames rose a foot higher than the night when it broke into St Catherine Docks—all the cellars and wharfs along the river were overflowed.

The Lord High Admiral it appears has left to Sir Edward CODRINGTON to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the loss in the action at Navarino.

The Right Honble' Sir James MACKINTOSH and William KEPPEL have been, by His Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Coucil, and have taken their respective seats at the Board accordingly.

Mr. CAMPBELL has been re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

THE INDIA GAZETTE of the 1st May gives the following Additional News collected from *Glasgow* and *Greenock Papers*.

Among the arrivals of the week we have the pleasure of announcing the *Iris*, from Greenock 1st December, By this opportunity we have received London Papers from the 14th to the 20th November, from which extracts are given in our subsequent columns,

There had been several Cabinet Councils held, and after the breaking up of one, dispatches were made up for Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, but the nature of them had not been divulged.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE had resigned his situation as Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, which he held under his lamented father-in-law, Mr. CANNING.

An Austrian Courier arrived on the 19th November, with despatches from the Austrian Government for Prince ESTERHAZY, After the receipt of the dispatches, His Excellency, it is stated, proceeded to the Foreign Office and had a conference with Earl DUDLEY, In all probability the despatches referred to explanations on certain points connected with the allied movements against the Porte, in which the policy of Austria was generally supposed to be of a somewhat dubious nature, to say the least of it,

The Marquess of WELLSLEY was expected in town on the 15th December, A house adjoining the Duke of WELLINGTON'S had been taken for his Excellency,

A NOVEL, with the taking name of Flirtation, has been published at Colburn's. The following ingenious allusion to it (taken from the Morning Paper,) is not a bad specimen of the puff oblique,—some will perhaps say direct:—"It is said, that in the novel of *Flirtation*, just announced, and reported to be from the pen of the Duke of ARGYLE'S sister, some of the fashionable ladies of the day are severely and amusingly handled; not, however, in a spirit of mere wanton satire, but with a moral purpose, We trust this is true; as it is obvious, that no good can be effected in the circles of the great, except by one who moves in them and who is acquainted with all their obliquities."

Expectation was on tip toe to learn the reception which the news of the battle of Navarino had at Contstantinople; and intelligence of the result was hourly expected. A letter from Trieste, of the 6th November, states, that it was supposed a portion of the Allied

Fleet would proceed to the Dardanelles with all possible speed, to take up a position before Constantinople for the protection of the Christians.

A rumour was afloat in the metropolis, that Admiral CODRINGTON had been recalled.

Lord F. L. GOWER, it was reported, would be the new President of the Board of Trade.

It was confidently affirmed that Sir GEORGE MURRAY was to succeed the Marquis of ANGLESEA as Master-General of the Ordnance.

A misunderstanding was reported some time ago to have occurred between his Grace the Commender-in-Chief and Lord PALMERSTON. According to the *Morning Herald* these differences had not subsided, but, on the contrary, might probably lead to a second resignation of his Grace. The very source of the report renders it doubtful, as the *Morning Herald* of late has distinguished itself as a violent party paper,

It was reported that Sir W. HOPE was to retire from the Admiralty, and that Sir THOS. HARDY would be appointed his successor.

It was current in London on the 24th November, that in the course of a few days proposals would be issued from the Transport Office, for taking up 6 or 8 ships for the purpose of conveying Cavalry; as was believed to Portugal. This circumstance does not at all corroborate the notion, that the British Army was likely to return to England on the arrival of Don MIGUEL in Lisbon.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER is said to have died, worth above a million of money!

We must close these cursory notices with the following extracts from London Papers of the 24th November.

It is not true, but a most iniquitous and disgraceful calumney, to alledge that the despatches of Sir Edward Codrington were garbled, or in contradiction to the log-books of his fleet,—that any part of them was "erased lopped, or altered, with the concurrence of Ministers," We may add to the list of misstatements, the rumour which is reported to have prevailed in the city on Wednesday, that Sir Edward Codrington is to be superseded. So far from it, that his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral has added to the distinctions already bestowed upon that gallant Admiral, in recompence for his noble intrepidity and skill, By surrendering his own patronage to Sir Edward, and leaving it to the gallant officer to fill the vacancies occasioned by the action from the successor to Captain Bathurst downwards: that is Sir Edward has at his disposal the appointment of a Post Captain, of a Commander, and of a Lieutenant, to be distributed as he shall determine according to his who served under him.—This proceeding is no less liberal in itself, than decisive of the feeling of every part of Government as to the conduct of this excellent officer,—*Times*

The Second Number of the Bombay Price Current and Commercial Register, made its appearance on Saturday last, and fully justifies our former remarks as to the talents and fitness of the Gentleman who edites it. The extensive and well merited patronage it has already met with, will we hope induce the Editor to commence the publication of it weekly, as it is now hardly possible to form a correct idea, or to watch the rise and fall of the Market with sufficient accuracy, so long a space of time intervening between the days of Publication. The Editor has adopted a most excellent plan, and the only one which can be of any service to the Manufacturers at Home by giving general remarks as to the state of the Bombay Market for Piece Goods of all descriptions, the different qualities and species of which to enumerate would far exceed his limits

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The fourth and last sale of Company's Malwa Opium for the season took place, yesterday at the warehouse, and went off steadily, commencing at 1675 Rs per Chest the highest, lowest Rs. 1640—average Rs, 1655-2-19.

DESPOTISM OF THE ENGLISH RULERS IN INDIA.

THE latest letters from India, which have reached us during the past week, convey intelligence that deserves an especial separation from the general Chronicle of news, in which the affairs of that country, as of all others, find their accustomed record. We feel the more justified in bringing the incidents to which we allude, thus prominently before our readers, from the universal silence of the English Press on acts and measures, which had they occurred in this country would have excited universal condemnation; but which surely ought not to be matters of indifference, because they happen in a part of our dominions where our fellow-subjects are bound hand and foot, and can neither utter their complaints themselves nor get others to do so for them. But let us pass to the facts themselves.

In the first place, then, it is stated that the Government of Bengal, without warning, process, trial, or even reason assigned, has suppressed, in the most arbitrary and sudden manner, one of the most respectable and intelligent Papers of that Presidency, 'THE CALCUTTA CHRONICLE.' This Journal was conducted by an English gentleman, of moderate principles, of good education, and of unexceptionable character; it was, of all the papers published in India, the least open to the charge of personal controversy, and was as much distinguished by the serious and gentlemanly tone of its language as by the consistency and firmness of its principles, It was these estimable qualities which gave it a claim to the respect of the Indian public, and its merits alone were the cause of whatever influence it might have attained over the public mind. For this crime, however, no punishment would appear to an Indian despot too severe. And, accordingly, nothing short of the utter annihilation of all the hopes and fortunes of the individuals who dare presume to make themselves powerful by the influence of their talants or their virtues will serve their tyrannous purpose. Ought the Press of England to remain silent, when such ontrages as these are committed in our dependencies? The imposition of a censorship in France rouses all the newspapers of Great Britain into controversy and comment. The imposition of fetters infinitely more odious and more destructive to liberty and property than a censorship, when happening among our own countrymen and fellow-subjects, is passed over in silence, because the scene is remote. We trust that this reproach will not be for ever applicable to the Journalists of our country; but that a time will come when public writers will have indignation for injustice, and execration for tyrants,—whether among police officers and magistrates at home, or kings and viceroys abroad.

She next incident is an appropriate companion to the preceding. It will be remembered that for some months past, the principal Settlement of India, Bengal, has been in great commotion, in consequence of the attempt of the Government, acting under orders from the East India Directors here, to introduce a Stamp Tax into that country, without giving the parties who are to pay it—or at least the English portion of them, the least opportunity even to remonstrate against a measure so injurious to their property and commercial operations. The English residents in India, fortified by the opinions of their legal advisers, contend, that the local government have not the power to tax them at pleasure; and claim the privileges of the English constitution to exempt them from taxation without representation, The Government reply, that the people have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them, A meeting is called at the Town-hall of Calcutta, by a renouncement, the sheriff, himself a 'Company's servant, is ordered by the Indian Government to forbid the meeting, to withdraw the sanction he had given; and the public are dared at their peril to assemble at the place appointed.

It should be explained, that in this public there are absolutely no lower orders, and very few even of the middle classes of society, The British inhabitants of Calcutta are almost all gentlemen, in the strictest sense of the term, by birth, by education, by fortune, and by profession. The individuals who took the lead in endeavouring to remonstrate with the Government against the imposition of this tax were merchants of equal wealth and importance with the Barings and the Rothschilds of Europe; men whose fortunes would have been affected by the tax to the extent of many thousands of rupees per annum; these were joined by Natives of as large landed estates as most of our wealthy commoners, and by barristers and other professional men of the highest eminence in the country.

Finding, therefore, that the Government had interdicted their meeting under the sanction of the Sheriff at the Town Hall, they proposed to make the matter a subject of deliberation at the Commercial Exchange of the city, a building which is the property of the marchants, and a place of ordinary resort, like the Royal Exchange of London, for the transaction of commercial business. Will it be believed, that a Government composed of Englishmen could meditate the dispersion of such an assemblage of gentlemen, the first for their rank, their wealth, and their talents, in the land, by the bayonets of their European fellow-subjects—or think of sending among them a company of English infantry, to disperse them by vollies of musketry or charges of the bayonet, if they dared to persist in their presumptive and insolent attempt to meet publicly for the purpose of remonstrating against any measure or any tax their rulers thought fit to impose! Such, however, was the current report and general belief on the spot. Well, indeed, may such a Government endeavour to stifle public opinion by the arbitrary suppression of all Journals that dare to speak the truth, in order to clear the way for their more nefarious purposes. This resolution, our letters assert, would most probably have been carried into effect, but for the humane and spirited conduct of Mr. Turton, (son of Sir Thomas Turton of Surrey, and acting Advocate-General of India), who, it is said, felt it his duty to warn the Government of the consequences of such a measure, 'assuring them,' in the language of our letters, 'that the proceeding would be altogether illegal, and that whoever should take away a single life on such an occasion, would be held, in the eye of the law, guilty of murder,'

If this be true—and that it was rumoured and believed on the spot where the best means of judging of its truth were at hand, is at least presumptive evidence of its accuracy—it would seem that the massacre of Barrackpore had given the Indian worthies who were actors in that scene no distaste for further exercise of the act of silencing remonstrance by the bayonet and the bullet And indeed, when we remember the heartless indifference with which that bloody tragedy was regarded by the Parliament and the Press of England, we can hardly wonder that its perpetrators gathered fresh courage and indulged hopes that the defendors of that murderous slaughter who stood up in the House of Commons and who undertook, in the public journals of this country, to eulogize as well as defend its advisers, would as readily advocate their cause on any future and similar occasion.

In recording these facts, for the information of our countrymen at home, we must again remind them that, since the Press of the colonies generally, and of India especially, is utterly at the mercy of the depots whose acts they would otherwise denounce, the rulers of any distant dependencies have nothing to fear but the expression of publick opinion in England. This, it is true, is slow in its operation; but if perseveringly followed up, it is ultimately effectual; and the removal of Lord Charles Somerset from the Cape, in spite of the most overpowering influance, is a recent and striking instance of what the Press of England can effect if it really does its duty. If the 'Times,' whose power is acknowledged, would but bestow half the space and energy to the exposure of these Indian tyrannies, of which a hundred millions of human beings are the hourly victims, which it gave to the affair of so inconsiderable a spot, and so limited a population, as the Cape, it would deserve and receive the applauses of all our enslaved subjects in the East, and as effectually promote the reform of abuses in our overgrown empire of Hindoostan, as it has unquestionably done in our colony of South Africa, and other dependencies than this.

We shall add, too, that the principle of self-preservation, if nothing else could move us, ought to make us denounce and bring odium on the tyrannous acts of our countrymen abroad. It is the only way to blight their influence, and check in the bud the continuation of their career when they return home to augment, by their fortunes and persons, the power already too strongly arrayed against the people. Let the deeds of these tyrants be blazoned abroad while they are acting; let the nation be familiarized with their atrocities while they are performing; and not only will the censures be felt directly by themselves but indirectly by others of similarly arbitrary principles: and an infinite mass of evil be thus prevented before men can summon courage to inflict it on their fellows.—*The Sphynx, Dec* 1.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut, Wm, Purves, 9th Regt,
Asst, Surgeon Wm, J, Parry, 1st, European Regt,
Major E, M, Wood, 14th Regt,
Capt, E, Willoughby, Staff,
Major T, Dickinson, Engineer,
Ensign T, M, Dickinson, 14th Regt,
Col, D, Leighton, C, B, Genl, Staff,
Brigade Major Thomas Gordon,
Capt, Daly, 4th Light Dragns,
Vety, Surgeon J, Timm, 4th Lt, Drs,
Asst, Surgeon John Ross,
Lieut, Col, Sale, H, M, 4th Lt, Drs,
DEPARTURES.—Ensign Alex, Robertson, 10th Regt,
Superintg, Surgeon George Gordon,
Asst, Surgeon James Boyd, P, Battn,
Lieut, and Adjt, J, Carr, Invalid Battn,
Major E, Lutyens, H, M, 20th Regt,
Lieut, A, R, Wilson, Major Brigade,
Ensign Rawlinson, 1st Grs, Regt.
Captain J, Cooke, 3d Regt,
Lieut, W, Purves, 9th Regt,

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 15th.—Ship Lady Hannah, Ellice, (Free Trader,) John Liddell, Com. from leith and Downs left leith 26th Nov. and Downs 6th Dec.

17th, The H. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Wm. Denton Com. from Bancoote, 15th May.

19th, The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. R. Moresby, Com. from Laccadive Island.

Passengers per Brig Palinurus.—The Hon'ble Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. Governor, Colonel Frederick, James Erskine, Esq. Doctor Murray.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 15th.—Ship Sunbury, G. G. H. Munnings Com. to Madras and Calcutta.

17th, Ship Cyrene, (Formerly His Majesty's) Joseph Keys Com. to Siam.

Do. Ship Lady Gordon, (Free Trader,) John Bell, Com. to London.

Passengers by Lady Gordon.—Lieut. Wilson, Captain Parsons late of the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Ramsey Ship Tyne.

SHIPS LOADING.

Cleveland for London; Janet for London; Thomas Ritchie for Lodon; Gleniffer for Greenock; Fortune for Greenock; Mountstuart Elphinstone for Greenock; Ann for China; Pascoa for China; Helen for China; Glenelg for China; Lowjee Family for China; Charles Forbes for China; Castlereagh for China; Sherburne for China; Bannerman for China; Exmouth for China; Sophia for Bourdeaux.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.

Cumberland, Gleniffer, Thomas Ritchie, Cumberland, Glenelfer, Exmouth, Forthne, Janet, Boliver, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Lady Hannah Ellice.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Helen, Castlereagh, Bannerman, Asia Felix, Ann, Lowjee, Glenelg, Charles Forbes, Oscar, Almeida, Pascoa, Ahmody, Sherburne, Johanna, and Lady Caroline.

PORTUGUESE.

Anundpursad, Dom Manoel.

ARAB.

Moidinbuz, Fatayalabad, Asadolbhar. Wootmany, Futtaysalum, and Futaynasry.

H. M. SHIPS.

Bombay.

H. C. CRUIZERS

Discovery.

FRENCH

Sophia

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 6.—Ship Prince Regent, H. Murphy, from Calcutta and Pilot 19th April.

Passengers.—Mrs. Robinson and 2 Children, Mrs. Disney, Miss Disney, Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, Mr. Peene, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Morton, H. C. Civil Service; Mr. Barnett, and Dr. Campbell.

For St. Helena.—Hon. J. Elphinstone.

For London.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Gregor, and Mr. and Mrs. Cohone.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 30.—Ship Eleanor, W. H. Edmonds, for London.

MAY 7, Ship Alacrity, James Findley, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
Ship Prince Regent, Captain Murphy.
Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris.
Brig Cartha, Captain J. S. Lindsay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 29. Ship Reliance, C. Hayes, from London 6th November.

— Ship Sovereign W. McKellar, from London and Vizagapatam. The Arctures, J. Baile, put back from Saugur, leaky.

April 30. Brig Iris, Joseph Frank, from Greenock 1st December.

— Brig Louisa, F. Mackie, from Leith 11th November.

— H. C. Steam Vessel Irrawaddy, C. W. West, from Rangoon 22d April.

— French Ship La Uranie, Coury, from Bordeaux 6th November.

Passengers per Reliance, from London:—Mrs. Col, Jenkins; Mr. T. Plowden, Writer; Messrs. J. R. Burt, H. Ralf, W. Swatman, and R. Troup, Cadets; Mr. J. Hall, Pilot, Service; Mr. W. Collins, returning to his Parents.

February 15th, off Cape Legullas, spoke the Dutch Ship Augusie, from Batavia to Antwerp, all well.

March 22d, in Lat. 19° 19' S. Long. 85° 29' East, spoke Dutch Ship Gezusters, from Batavia to Amsterdam.

Per Sovereign:—Captain C. Law, Commanding a Detachment of H. M. 47th Regt.; Robert Malcolm, Esq. Surgeon; Lieut. Pogson, Madras Native Infantry; McGeorge Daighton, Carpenter; 31 Men, 4 Women, and 1 Child.

Per La Uranie, from Bordeaux:—A. Maniglier, Esq. Merchant.

Per Brig Iris:—Mr. W. Clark, Seaman, British Subject, left at Tristan Lacunha, ill of the scurvey, by the Oxbridge, of Greenock, since lost.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 28. Brig Sourby, W. Holmes, for Mauritius.

Vessels expected to sail shortly:—Ship Alexander, C. Oakly, for Mauritius—Ship Carron, Thomas McCarthy, for Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday the 10th Instant, the Lady of

(*Continued in the Supplement*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21ST 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

John Wedgerburn Esquire, of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Surat, on the 9th Inst. the Lady of J. A. Forbes, Esq. Civil Service of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Girgon, at the Chapel of Sta. Madre de Jesus, by the Reverend Vicar Jeronimo Rodrigues, Mr. Gabriel Joseph D'Lemos with Miss Quiteria F. D'Miranda.

DEATHS.

At Tanah. on the 3d May, Lieut. Forster, 17th Regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Bolarum, on the 24th April, the Lady of Captain C. St. John Grant, Comg. 3d Regt. Nizam's Infantry, of a Son.

At Secunderabad, on the 25th April, the Lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master Middlecoat, of the 2d Battalion Artillery, of a Son.

At Secundeabad, on the 25th April, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjt. G. Nott, 19th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 30th April, Mrs. Charlotte Newbigging, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 2d Instant, Anne Maria, the Wife of Second Apothecary A. Gibson, attached to. His Majesty's 30th Regiment, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 4th Instant, the Wife of Overseer William Rylands, of the Commissariat Department, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, Choultry Plain, on Wednesday the 23d of April, by the Rev. W. Roy, D. D. Senior Chaplain, Mr. Joseph Hall, to Miss Eliza Pidding.

DEATHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 2d Instant, Mrs. Anne Maria, Gibbson, the Wife of 2d Apothecary A. Gibson, attached to H. M. 30th Regiment, deeply regretted by her disconsolate Husband and a numerous circle of friends.

At Tripasore, on the 3d May, Elizabeth Jane, the Daughter of Francis Eager, Arrack Godown Serjeant at that Station, aged 11 months and 20 days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, oh Saturday, the Lady of Charles Chritiana, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 26th April, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. William Williams, to Miss Ann Botelho, eldest Daughter of Mr. Francis Botelho.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 29th April, Mr. J. Contestabili, of the Persian Department, to Mrs. C. Donovan, the Widow of the late Mr. D. Donovan.

DEATHS.

At Bellary, on the 6th April, Mr. William Oliver, School Master, and Clerk of the Church, aged 47 years.

At Dinapore, on Tuesday, the 22d April, Edward, the eldest Son of the late Edward Phillip, Esq. Surgeon of the 6th Extra Regiment Native Infantry, aged 1 year and 8 months.

At Hyderabad, on the 9th April, George Inmb, Esq. late a Partner of the firm of Messrs. William Palmer and Co.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, April, 30.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¾ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26¾ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.... *Par.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Se-

196½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 2 *Discount*

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT SECRITIES.

APRIL 23, 1828.

BUY. Prem.		SELL. Prem.
2[illegible]0	Remittable	25 0
Disct. 2	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,.....	0 6 Disct.
Prem. 4	New ditto ditto.....	Par
5500 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5300 0 Prem

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Goverument Bills and Salary Bills.	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

BUY.			SELL
1	10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R..	1 11

PRICE OF BULLION.

Do llars.....	per 100 Rupees	207 0	206 8
So vereigns.....	each	11	10
Guineas.....	ditto	10	4
Old Goldmohurs.....	ditto	18	12
New Ditto.....	ditto	17	0

An Extra Report issued yesterday evening, announced two arrivals from London off town, and the *Arcturus,* outward bound, put back. The arrivals are, the *Reliance* from London the 6th November, and the *Sovereign,* date of departure unknown.

The *Sovereign.* one of the vessels whose arrival from England was announced in the Extra Report of yesterday, has been it appears, to New South Wales, whence she took troops, for Madras, landed part of them there and the remainder at Vizagapatam, Of course she brings neither news or letters from England, The *Reliance* may bring letters ; but as she sailed on the 6th November, of course she can add nothing to our stock of intelligence.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced two more arrivals from Europe. The *Iris* from Geeenock the 1st December, and the *Louisa* Mackey, from Leith the 11th November.

The following is the list of passengers &c, by these Ships :—

Per Reliance from London—*Mrs. Colonel. Jenkins* ; Mr, T. Plowden, Writer ; Messrs. J, R. Burt, H. Ralf, W. Swatman, and R. Troup Cadets ; Mr, J. Hall, Pilot Service ; W. Colline rilurning to his Parents.

The *Reliance* on the 15th Feb. off Cape Legullas, spoke the Dutch ship *Auguste*, from Batavia to Antwerp, all well.

March 23d in Last, 19 19, S, Long 85, 29 East, spoke the Dutch ship *Gezusters* from Batavia to Amsterdam,

Per Sovereign—Capt. C. Law, Commanding a detachment of H. M. 47th Regt. : Robt. Malcolm, Esq. Surgeon : Lieut. Pugson, Madras N, I, ; McGeorge Daignton, Carpenter ; 31 Men, 4 Women and 1 Child.

Per La Uranie from Bordeaux,—A. Maniglier, Esq, Merchant.

Per Brig Iris—Mr. Wm. Clark Leamen, British subject left at Treatan Lacunha ill of the Scurvey, by the Oxbridge of Greenock, since lost.

(*Bengal Hurkaru.*)

English Extracts.

LITERATURE.

FROM THE SCOSTMAN.]

TWO HUNDRED AND NINE DAYS on the Continent. By JEFFERSON HOGG, Esq. London, 2 vols. 12mo. 1827. Mr. Hogg is a gen lemanlike goss pping traveller, lively, good humoured, and social ; intelligent and clever, but deficient in the industry necessary to turn his opportunities to the best account, and rather too much disposed to view men and things with the *insouciance* of a mere lo ker on. His journal seems to be almost a literal transcript from his travelling notes. It is carelessly but pleasantly written ; being less a description of what he saw, than a tissue of the various ideas which his journey suggested. It will gratify the lounger, but disappoint the man who seeks for accurate information, though the author's taste and intelligence evidently qualify him to please the latter class as well as the former, had his indo'ence allowed him to make the necessary exertion. We agree with him generally in his notions as to travelling and publishing. "The life of the humblest individual, written by himself, with candour and simplicity, would be interesting, and even instructive. Now the Journal of a traveller is his Life during the period of his travels ; and is consequently amusing, not only on account of the countries of which he treats, but as a piece of autobiography." That there are good books already descriptive of any country, is no reason why others should not be written. Reading is the mental aliment of thousands of well educated persons who enjoy leisure, and new books must be produced daily for their use, as fresh supplies of bread are every morning prepared by the baker for his bodily nourishment. The *good* novel of this year is read in preference to the *better* novel of the last, as the newspaper of to-day supplants the newspaper of yesterday ; and thousands will give a few hours to the perusal of Mr. Jefferson Hogg's easy conversational pages, who consider even Mathews and Forsyth as already out of date, and would never dream of going back to the bulky works of Lalande or Eustace. When we look, indeed at the irresistably engrossing interest of the *literature of the day*, and the oblivion which so speedily closes over many popular works, we smile at the immortality which writers, small and great, promise themselves on the ground of their immediate success. This holds true most remarkably in works of fiction which chase each other into Lethean darkness as rapidly as one generation of leaves pushes another from the tree. So strongly are we impressed with this truth, that without calling in question the merit of the *Waverley Novels*, we cannot resist the conviction that they will be nearly as little read fifty years hence a Sir Richard Blackmore's Epics are at this day.* The works of this class that have the best chance to escape extinction, are those which combine the advantage of small bulk with extreme felicity of execution. Such is the Vicar of Wakefield, which, though it has "an hundred faults," as the author jocosely states in his preface, will outlive an hundred novels, the immortality of which has been guaranted by an hundred cricies, Does any body at this day read Richardson, who enchanted the females of a former generation? or is there such a thing as a new edition of Fielding or Smollett ? Let the novelists of our times, who are in the zenith of their glory, pause and ponder over these things.

The following passages are good specimens of our traveller's gay, careless, debonair style. In the first, he is speaking of his passage up the Rhine from Mayence :—

"We travellled to-day in a coach and six ; that is, a *coche d'eau,* drawn by six horses. The banks are pleasant but not remarkably picturesque; we saw on our right the village of Hockheim, a name sacred to Bacchus, and as Dionysiacal as any thing that is to be found in Nonnus. To most persons the sight of such a place would bring ideas of mirth and jollity : but one of our party looked at it with pain : he had been encamped on the neighbouring hill for three weeks, in the middle of winter, without the common neccessaries of life, and had borne the intense cold without a fire, because, as soon as they made one, the French batteries began to play upon them, and this kind of play was worse than the cold. He considered himself very lucky ; for having served six years and having been twice slightly wounded, he had obtained his discharge ; he had also received for his trouble a medal, which he showed me, for which I certainly would not stay five minutes in a wet ditch ; he had besides a complimentary letter from some prince, or commander, which perhaps might be valued at one drop of rain ; it certainly was not worth the postage.

"We landed in the middle of the day, and dined comfortably, not without pleasant wine. In this fine country, all are entirely of the opinion of Alcæus, that you cannot plant a better tree than the vine ; on every spot of ground or of rock, there is a vine ; against every wall, is a vine ; every garden is but little arcade of arbours, formed by vines ; every stick, every piece of wood, is a prop for a vine, or contributes to form a trellis. Lend me your walking stick, men seem to say, to support my vine ; the vine will support you, when the stick cannot ! lend me your umbrella to prop my vine ; the vine will some day shelter you from the wet much better than the frail silk. Every thing here is on the principle of the lever ; power, fulcrum ; weight ; the power is the vine ; the fulcrum any piece of wood ; the weight to be moved is dull care. Plant no other tree, as Alcæus sings, before the vine.

"A person who has had experience of the quantity of grapes that may be raised in a small hot-house, will be able to judge of the produce of high sunny hills, extending for miles and miles. Does not the Rhine, on whose lovely banks these vines grow, flow into the sea ? does not the sea communicate with the Thames, and the Thames, with London ? Yet, so detestable is our folly, that we permit our rulers to exclude, by an enormous tax, the sweet liquor that would flow naturally into our glasses. We arrived at Frankfort in the evening : to-day and during my stay in this city, the heat was excessive."

* * * * * *

"A huge cocked-hat is universally worn by the men of the lower class here, as at Frankfort. I saw in this place, with much pleasure, many very pretty children, and some rather pretty women : the teeth of the ladies are generally defective ; smoking spoils the teeth in men ; and I am inclined to think that the ladies inherit this defect from their smoking fathers and smoking grandfathers ; if the men continue to smoke for another century at the present rate, there will not be a single tooth left in Germany and Holland ; teeth will become entirely obsolute ; an old woman from foreign parts with one tooth in her head, will be shown at fairs as a toothed monster."

* * * * * *

"This country is no doubt cheaper than England ; but the great difference in expense is to be traced to the different and more simple habits of life. It would be a great source of happiness to the upper classes, if they might walk on a Sunday evening to the Load of Hay on the Hampstead road, in a party of four, refresh themselves with porter, and pay eight-pence, in all, for the entertainment. A century ago people used to do these things ; but of late we have grown so banefully genteel, that all cheap and facile recreations are proscribed as vulgar : this word gentillity cuts up many simple pleasures, and gives nothing good in exchange.

"An Æsop might illustrate this injury in a fable : he might represent a man who was compelled to perish miserably through excessive worship and homage. When about to satisfy his hunger, his bread is taken from him, because, being made of corn grown upon the earth, it is not good enough for a celestial nature ; meat is in like manner prohibited ; wine will be allowed, when a cup formed of a single diamond shall be found, for that alone were worthy to touch such lips ; no house of wood, or of stone, deserve a presence so august; what bed can receive such mere majesty clothes made of skin, or wool of base animals, or of perishable plants, would be a pollution; and the fire would sully by its unseemly smoke. Thus, a man might die of adoration, and its auxiliaries—hunger, thirst, and cold."

* * * * * *

"In the evening I ascended to the tower of Martigny. My dwarfish guide pointed out a hole, where she said was a staircase ; that a ladder might be set against the hole, and that I might then ascend to the top by the stairs ; she strongly advised me to go up, and said that many English did so. The habits of the Englishman resemble those of the goldfinch ; I once kept a goldfinch for some years, till he chose to fly a way. I used to let him out of his cage, and he was always at the top of the room rubbing his wings against the ceiling ; and when in his cage, he was always at the top, scraping his bill against the wires. An Englishman will always climb the highest mountains, and ascend towers and steeples ; an Englishman will always pay well to be taken up in a balloon ; and if he could get so high, he would always be found rubbing his nose against the sky, I cannot bring myself to doubt, that the people who built the Tower of Bable were English, with a small sprinkling perhaps, of Irish labourers."

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"Florence wine may be too cheap for jollity ; where the best wine is three-pence a bottle, there is no hospitality in giving it, and no one thinks of finishing the bottle, which is a great principle of jollity, and more than of emptying the water-bottle in his bed-room ; he takes a glass, or two, or three, or none, and leaves the rest with perfect indifference. When a gentleman helps himself in England to toast and water or table-beer, neither Mr. President, nor Mr, Vice, how jocund soever these officers may be, roars out thus from the top of the table, or from the bottom, "Come, fill fair ! No heel-taps ! No daylight !" So it is where wine is as cheap as small-beer. The minimum for jollity ought be be, perhaps, one shilling a bottle for gentlemen's wine ; let the plebeian warm his veins with coarser liquor at a cheaper rate,

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ROME.—"Advertisements of the translation of Mr. Cobbett's History of the Reformation are stuck up all over Rome ; I am told that the translation is by no means faithful ; that many passages are omitted. It is currently reported here, that the worthy author has been promised the first vacant cardinal's hat, and has already ordered a pair of scarlet inexpressibles ; and that Mrs. Cobbett is knitting him half a dozen pair of stockings to wear with them."

* * * * * *

"I rode into the country in the German fashion that is, a foal of five months ran by the side of the mare ; it was no annoyance, rather a pleasing companion ; and the mother went much better than on former occasions when her little one had been left at home ; this is a common practice with the Germans, who desire to have their horses as quiet as possible, and it is said to be very effectual, for they are thus accustomed from their earliest days to a constant intercourse with objects of every kind, and made intimate with all sorts of persons and things, so as to acquire by times the habitual ease, and pleasant familiar manners of a horse of the world, and the tone of a perfect mare of fashion. As this style of riding is not usual in Rome, it attracted some slight notice and attention in passing through the streets ; if a person were incautiously to appear in intolerant London mounted on a mare with the foal by her side, he would cause a great sensation, and would create an Epping

* It is right to state that this is the opinion merely of the writer of the present article, and is not shared by the gentleman who has reviewed the novels in question in the *Scotsman.*

hunt; the unhappy foal playing the fatiguing and difficult part of the stag."

There is a spirit of hyperbolical nationality among the Germans of the present day, which is both ridiculous and mischievous. The approximation of the nations of Europe to one another in manners, language, customs and institutions, tends greatly to remove prejudices, and facilitate commercial and general intercourse; but the delight of the Germans is to be Ultra-German, that is, to be as unlike every other people as possible. Thus they persist in using an alphabet which is used in no other country, without one single advantage to recommend it; and a set of writers has recently arisen, who have excluded from their style every word not of teutonic origin. These literary fanatics assume the name of *purists*. As the climax of this absurdity, we are half inclined to believe that some dictionaries have been compiled on the same plan, to the great annoyance of unhappy students. In dress, amusements, and modes of life, there is the same passion for having nothing in common with their neighbours. Goldsmith was scarcely guilty of a caracature when he made the English sailor hate the French "because they wore wooden shoes," for to be *strange* in dress, speech, or complexion, cuts off sympathy in the *ignorant* vulgar, and rouses suspicion. The Germans forget this, and with a wrong-headedness, which is almost natural to them, are now diligently ingaged in cultivating national antipathies.—In the following passage, and several others, our author alludes to this affection:—

"I gave up the great hotel to which I had been recommended; and in order to see the manners of the place, I went to a small inn, which was decidedly Dutch, and decidedly bad; but the hostess was kind and obliging, and the diverse manners of the people are always amusing. The governments will not be French forsooth, but German. What have the Germans ever written in German, but such undigested and indigestible stuff as Dr. Faustus and the Death of Abel? What have they ever written to make men wiser or better? One page of some French books, which readily suggest themselves, is worth the whole of their crude and flatulent literature; what have they ever written to prevent the world from becoming one great barrack? The affection of fortresses is ridiculous and offensive. You must walk in straight lines, form acute angles springing from the sides of a pentagon, and, you must pick your path according to the knowledge of fortification that nature may have given you, upon pain of death; here all the world may walk; go there and you die instantly; that is to say, if you believe the sentinel, who is a walking, pipe-clayed falsehood. He has armed himself with a musket which he has loaded with ball, and he has fixed a bayonet at the end of it, without the smallest intention of making use of them, and with a firm determination to the contrary. Fortresses and all military mummery are vain; a people who have reason to love their country can defend it without citadels and standing armies. When they shall have learned what the government ought to be, and that they have the power of making it what it ought to be, and what they would have it, they will love their country and will defend it; but it is not by writing grimly about the devil, as the Germans use, that these valuable truths are taught mankind. The desire to be German is so great, and the antipathy to the French so excessive, that a Prussian officer having prefixed to his name in the book of arrivals, "Monsieur de——," intead of "Von," a patriotic German wrote under it in anger: Do they not speak German in Berlin? It was facetiously said, that a Prussian officer would be broken, or had been broken, if not shot, for saying *adieu*. The French, or their rulers, must have behaved exceedingly ill in Germany, to have made themselves so odious. Be this as it may, at present the French are certainly at a discount all over Europe.

We give his remarks one Pompeii, a scene so full of interest, that we are never tired in hearing of it.

"We entered at a gate, where were a few soldiers, and we were in the street of tombs. We would willingly have examined the tombs, or any thing that came first, with a young impatience; but we were led to the villa of the city: it is built on the side of a hill; this circumstance favours, and perhaps renders necessary, two stories; it is I think, the only exception—the only house with more than one story: it must have been a commodious dwelling; rooms, courts, and passages, grow out of one another with an agreeable luxuriance. In the wall between two small rooms is a small hole; in this hole was found a lamp, and the hole was glazed with a pane of glass: it is a question, whether the ancients were acquainted with glass windows; this, it was said, was a proof that they had them; it was answered, however, that this was not a window, but only a kind of lantern. Our Cicero showed me an exterior window, in which he said glass and frames were found; it may be that he was mistaken. Be this as it may, the structure of the houses in Pompeii, and the climate, do not require glass; they have no windows towards the streets; the courts are surrounded by cloisters, into which the rooms open. It is a common remark, that the rooms and shops are extremely small: I was informed by an architect, that this is a mistake; that he had measured many of them, and that they were of the usual dimensions; and that rooms always appear small when the roof is wanting: I have often observed the same thing in examining the foundations of houses. I stepped some apartments; many were twenty feet square; one, I think in the house of Panso, was 30 feet by 20 feet. The shops are like those of Naples, and the surrounding towns and villages: they have no windows; yet the Neapolitans are acquainted with the use of glass; but they have a large door, like a coach-house, and a stone counter: from the grooves in the thresholds it should seem that the doors were not on hinges, but were fixed like the shutters of our shops.

"We returned to the street of tombs, and examined some of those interesting remains; in one tomb was a triclinium for funeral suppers; we laid ourselves up, and endeavoured to comprehend one of the most incomprehensible things in the ancient world, namely, how they contrived to eat when lying up at meals.—The couches are not flat, but inclined outwards; the feet which were outwards, were therefore lower than the head, which was of course within and nearer the table that stood in the middle, and was surrounded on three sides by the couches, the whole apparatus being therefore named triclinium, or a seet of three couches; on each couch three persons reclined; if the inequality was further assisted by cushions, it was not quite such a desperate case as it at first appears; but it still seems difficult to imagine how a good dinner could have been made in this posture. The best solution of the difficulty, after all, is the answer of a quaint old school-master to his boys, who inquired of him how the ancients managed to eat, to carve, and to cut their meat, whilst they were lying at supper:—"Why, I'll tell you what, my boys," he said, "these Greeks were such clever fellows, they could do any thing; they would stand upon their heads, and take a roast goose, and help you to a side-bone in a minute? or eat a bason of pease-soup, and not spill a single drop on the cloth!" There is a *trotoir* for foot passengers in all the streets, and stepping-stones at the crossings; all is intended to last for ever; the huge blocks of lava with which the city is paved, are fastened down with large iron wedges. The whole circuit of the walls, three miles and a half, has been dug out by Murat; a judicious excavation; which shows the extent of the city, and affords a measure of the quantity explored. The gates, I think they are four in number, must lead to to the principal streets, and serve to guide future inquiries. We regretted that we had not time to make the circuit of the walls.

"The more I examined the place, the more inconceivable was it, how such a city could be so buried; the first and lowest stratum that covers it, consists of pumice-stones ashes; the second, and most fatal, which penetrated every where, was mud and large quantities of water. Vast bodies of water are always discharged in great eruptions; which favours the modern theory, that they are caused by the chemical decomposition of water. Pompeii had suffered much from an earthquake, many of the buildings had been injured by it; they were repairing some, and had commenced others anew, when the city was finally destroyed; the earthquake appears to have made the ill-fated inhabitants exceedingly religious, if we may judge from the number of temples they were erecting; but all was in vain.

"To those who have not seen the two panoramas of Pompeii exhibited in London, the sight of the city must be more striking; but they are so faithful, so exact, and give such a clear idea of the most important parts of it, that little more is to be learned, as to those portions which they represent, from seeing the place itself. A person, who wishes to believe that the sight of this city alone is worth so longa journey, should not visit the panoramas or having visited them, he should spare himself the trouble which is not inconsiderable, of coming here. I would, however, except all such as do not know how to employ themselves in their own country; for to those any suffering is a pleasure; because, however great it may be, it is less than the pains of ennui.

"The excavations are slowly continued; a house has been lately discovered, which is called the house of the poet; it is a good house, and has some interesting frescos. That there should be poets in a city without garrets, where all the dwellings are one story high, seems strange; and still more so, that a poet should have a house, and a good one too.

"Some public baths have also been lately dug out; the warm bath; the *sudatorium*, or vapour bath; and the cold bath, are nearly entire; by studying these attentively, much might doubtless be learned as to the best construction of baths; a subject which, like many others, the ancients understood well, and on which we are deeply and darkly ignorant. The remains of antiquity are the objects of a vague wonder, or playthings for the childish great, but are never contemplated with a view to practical improvement in the arts of life; because men are too apt to overlook entirely what ought to be the end and aim of all knowledge—utility.

[*From the* SPHYNX.]

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS; THEIR PROBABLE INFLUENCE ON THE DESTINIES OF FRANCE.

IT required little penetration to foresee the events which are now going on in France, and which seem to astonish so much the public journals of this country. 'THE SPHYNX,' in some of its early numbers, when treating on the state of party among our neighbours, mentioned certain indications of an approaching crisis and regeneration; and more recently (No. 17, Letter from Paris), it foretold, in almost every particular, that which has actually come to pass.

As we had foreseen, the Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved, the Chamber of Peers increased by more than a fourth, and the elections have been generally favourable to the cause of the people. The motive which our Paris correspondent pointed our for the dissolution of the Chamber of the Communes, has been confirmed by M. de Villele himself. For two years,' says that Minister 'liberal notions, continually gaining ground have been attempting the destruction of the Monarchy, but victorious to-day, they have only overthrown the ministry.'

For a Government which desired nothing but absolute power, which to obtain it, regarded not resistance, and which, despising opinion, had determined to proceed in spite of it and against it, the course adopted was in exact accordance with its principles.

There is little doubt remaining that the Ministry will be vanquished in the elections: in the Colleges d'Arrondissement the choice has been more than double in favour of the Opposition; let a third only of the deputies named by the Colleges of the Department be liberal, and the victory is decided, and a new administration will replace the old. The Ministry falls, and, as M. de Villèle has said, the Monarchy is saved, at least provisionally.

Many of our jonrnals have attributed the troubles which have agitated Paris to the police of that capital. There is too much danger in putting the popular mass into motion for the French Government ever to have recourse to such measures, and it would be easy for us to prove, supporting our arguments by past events, that the police no more excited the troubles on the nights of the 19th and 20th of November, than they fomented in 1820 and 1821 the conspiracies of Paris and La Rochelle, although it was accused of this in full tribunal, and although some of the chiefs of these movements, sacrificing, by a noble act of civic virtue, their honour to the safety of their accused companions, voluntarily consented to pass for the agents of that police which they endeavoured to destroy.

The French Journals of the opposite side, forgetting the past, congratulate themselves beyond measure on the triumph of the Liberals. Certainly it is encouraging to their cause to see that every where true patriots are in an immense majority; that the old lovers of despotism are as if they were lost amid the numerous populations imbued with liberal notions, that require only a little energy and union to exchange tyranny for liberty. But to those who have contemplated dispassionately what has passed in France since the return of the Bourbons, are not these cries of triumph a little too hasty? Is there not reason to fear that this recent manifestation of public opinion in favour of liberty, compelling the Cabinet of the Tuilleres to persue measures less hostile to the notions of the age, will induce them to use hypocrisy, made necessary by the danger of their situation, to supply the place of moderation, which, again deceiving the nation and bringing them into their former state of apathy, by little and little, conduct them to a new and easy slavery?

It is not the first time since the re-establishment of the ancient dynasty, that France has been in the situation in which she at present stands. In 1815 and 1816, the then existing Ministers, supported by a chamber of emigrants whom foreign armies protected, had, as at present, exasperated the public mind, fomented conspiracies, and given signs of a general insurrection. The decree of the 5th of September 1816, saved the throne: it pronounced the dissolution of a Chamber which announced the lofty design of re-establishing the ancient regime: it promised that not any of the articles of the constitutional charter should be revised: it proclaimed that the number of Deputies should remain fixed, conformably to the 36th article of the charter (258 members) It was received with the acclamations of all France; the elections were liberal; the Minister Decazes, who had had recourse to this great measure only to save himself—who had become national only to preserve his office, promised to the Chambers and the nation the laws necessary to their wants. During three years their vigilance slept, and when they awoke at the noise of the attack which was made upon their rights, most cherished rights, their most valued institutions, disunited as they were, they were unable to resist an enemy who, for so long a time, had been secretly preparing himself for the intended attack. Thus for a law of election half liberal, they subsituted aristocratical elections, and augmented by one third the number of Deputies; they violated the charter by the establishment of two degrees of election—they made war in Spain—they recalled the Jesuits—they established the law of sacrilege—they instituted the Censorship!

If, as every thing presages, the Liberals have the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the manœuvres which were employed in 1817, 1818, and 1819, will be renewed in 1828. To the present Ministry will succeed a half-liberal Ministry. A Decazes, a Pasquier, a Lainè, a Leroy, will replace de Villèle, Peyronnet, Corbière, and Hermapholer. Desirous of power, having neither the knowledge nor the will to do good when it was at their disposal, these new administrators will begin their reign by liberal pretensions; they will deceive public opinion by false promises, and forming for themselves a majority in the Chamber composed of this party, always full of moderate's beings without energy as without character, a kind of political Sybarites who look for the regeneration of France as the Jews wait for the Messiah—who love liberty, but dare not defend it—who dread tyranny, but who see it not till it is presented under its proper form, the most hideous and the most oppressive. These new Ministers, we say, will reduce the French by degrees to arbitrary power, and restore them to the paternal authority claimed by M. Pasquier, Let there be one year of such an administration, and France will have lost all the fruits of the elections of 1827.

We dare to say this, because our convictions because experience of the past, assure us it is the truth; we say it, although we may possibly be accused of exaggeration. An attentive examination of the conduct pursued by the Bourbons, since their returu to France, convinces us beyond doubt, that neither liberty nor happiness can exist with the present reigning branch of that family. Charles the Tenth is an imbecile bigot; a libertine in his youth, he has become the creature of the Jesuits in his old age. 'My salvation before every thing,' says he, and for his salvation he would lose his kingdom, and expose himself to a third exile. Well counselled, the Duke D'Angoulème, the presumptive heir of the crown, would be a good monarch; but under the power, as he is, of his wife, a vindictive and passionate woman, his reign would perpetuate the miseries of France. The Duke de Bordeaux, an infant, they are moulding for tyranny. With such beings in a kingdom, faulty in institutions, and governed by the nobles and Jesuits, is it possible to expect a durable liberty, if they do not first clear away the rubbish which encumbers the ground on which they erect it?

In our minds, the establishment of a liberal Government in France would be more certain, if the present Ministry, aided by the machinations and the cunning which it has used at the approach of, and during, the elections, had succeded in forming a majority. Become more insolent by this success, (for let them possess their majority of but one voice, and they will pretend that they are supported by the opinion of all France,) and redoubling their boldness, they would pursue their liberticide projects to re-establish the censorship, and thus exasperating the nation, they would fall under its attacks, and liberty would rise out of their ashes. For, let it be remembered, nations have but one moment in which they can became free; it is that in which the excess of tyranny make men blush to be the supporters of despotism. This moment passed, the cries of good citizens are denounced as acts of sedition; servitude is established—liberty disappears. This is what happened after the decree of the fifth of September. Manuel, who had first foreseen and predicted the outrages of the counter-revolution, was repelled from the Chamber as unworthy of a seat in it. Lafaytte, who openly carried on the attack, and aroused the energies of the citizens, was branded with the name 'seditious.' Manuel is in his grave: the illustrious Lafayette has been recalled by France upon the stage of public life; round him are gathered the eloquent Benjamin Constant, the virtuous Dupont de l'Euree, the profound Royer Collard, the courageous Keratry, admirable De Schonen, Lafitte, Casimer Perrier, Terneaux, whose energy has increased with the danger, Lafayette the younger, as bold, as devoted to the interests of his country, as his venerable father, In the evil times which seem to be approaching, they will show themselves, we doubt not, able persevering, sometimes daring, and always above fear: but will they be sufficiently strong, their voices loud enough, to make themselves heard by the people? Will not their enthusiasm be repressed by the neutrals which the Chambers will contain, and who will unite with themslves, as soon as the country, and liberty are mentioned, such Royalists as Hyde de Neuville, De Beaumont, &c, at present the allies of the Liberals against the Ministry?

The contest, which is begun, is that of law against privilege,—knowledge against ignorance,—economy against profligate expenditure. It has proclaimed the power and social importance of the people; and it assures their triumph if proper advantage be taken of the victory. Let it be remembered, that without a good system of election, municipal laws well established, trial by jury protecting individual liberty, and the liberty of the press the guardian of all other liberties, a Charter is nothing but a vain parchment, which despotism, whenever it chooses can tear to pieces: let them not, moreover, trust to promises for like provisionary laws, they are written, on the sand, which the least breath of wind will efface. The institutions which are legal and established by the people, are the only ones engravened on brass, and respected by posterity,

If the counsellors of Charles X, overcome their love of despotism, if they freely renounce the hope of establishing the absolute power of their master on the ruins of liberty, if they consent to respect the rights of men and of citizens, then perhaps they may reconcile the people to monarchy, then they may close the revolutionary abyss; and will have laboured better for the public happiness and the tranquility of the Prince, than by any attempts of despotism and tyranny, which only seem to inflame the nation, and rouse it to revenge,

But such will not be the conduct of the new ministers, The Chamber of Peers reinforced by the devoted creatures of absolute power, will be opposed to the Chamber of Deputies, and the fatal consequence will be that an insurrection will be the only remaining means of French regeneration.

Russian Fanaticism.—About six or seven years since, a girl, 13 years of age, commenced digging with her hands under a tree, near the church of the village of Goseiou, in the neighbourhood of Moscow; in consequence of communications said to have been received in various dreams, that she would find, in the first instance, a candle; secondly, a post; then an image, which was to be placed in a niche of the church, left purposely for it; and lastly a spring of water, that would become the source of a mighty river. The nature of this supernatural communication becoming known, immense crowds flocked to the spot, to witness the result of her labours; among whom were many sick people, who expected to be relieved from their infirmities by drinking, or washing their sores with the muddy water which collected during her operations, the ground being composed of argillaceous strata, with much moisture from rain. In the course of her proceedings, the candle and post made their appearance; but the police then interfered, and prevented the continuation of the farce, in consequence of the discovery of collusion between her parents and the priest and clerk of the village, who had devised this extraordinary mode of giving celebrity and wealth to a poor country church. It is generally thought that the affair terminated in all the parties, including the priest, being knouted and sent to Siberia.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 24TH 1828.

WE at last have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Hon'ble Company's Ship DUNIRA, M. HAMILTON ESQ. *Commander*, from the Downs, the 6th January.

Passengers per H. C. Ship DUNIRA.—Mr. P, R, Morris ; C, Blacke ; F. J, Morris ; J. Williams ; C. Pottinger; N. F. Rowen ; R. Wallace; G, Ropper ; W. Ropper ; W. Jones ; F. Spens ; R. W. Honners ; T. Follills ; C. Mortagar ; J. W. Young ; J. Buckler and G. Quanborough,

And we hasten to lay before our readers such matter as a hasty glance at our Files of Papers to the 4th January will allow us.

Lord GODERICH has it is positively asserted, tendered his resignation to His Majesty, and that His Majesty has declined to accept it without further consideration on the part of his Lordship.

War with TURKEY is confidently spoken of, though no decisive intelligence is communicated in the latest paper we have seen.

The *Times* of the 3d January gives the following.

"We have just received by express from *Paris* the *Morning papers* of Tuesday, and the *Gazette de France* dated Wednesday

(From the *Gazette* de France)

("VIENNA DEC 24th.)

News has just arrived by a Courier from BUCHAREST ; that the RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR quitted CONSTANTINOPLE on the 4th of December, and was gone to ODESSA, The FRENCH and ENGLISH AMBASSADORS followed his example on the 8th ; the former had embarked for TOULON, and the latter for CORFU."

Admiral Sir JOHN GORE had arrived in town, from his Mission to Sir EDWARD COLRINGTON, therefore the report as to his having been sent out to succeed the Gallant Admiral is not true.

His Royal Highness DON MIGUEL has arrived in England, the following is an account of his reception.

"On Sunday Morning at about half past two the Admiralty Yacht, with his Royal Highness on board, cast anchor, opposite the Stairs (Greenwich). The Prince landed at the Stairs, from the Boat belonging to the Yatch, the Crew of the Vessel giving three Cheers. The Prince was received by the Lord HIGH ADMIRAL, Earl MOUNTCHARLES, and Sir W. H, FREEMANTLE, two of the principal Officers of the King's household, the Portuguese Ambassador &c. &c.

The KING continues in the enjoyment of excellent health.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CLARENCE appears if possible to be more popular than ever.

Notwithstanding the genral Turn-Out of the French Ministry, in consequence of the New Elections for the Chamber of Deputies, which has been so confidently spoken of, it will be seen by the following letter dated Paris 29th December, that they retain their places, in defiance to all opposition.

"Since the elections there has scarcely passed a day without the announcement of a change of Ministry : yet nothing has been changed, at least in appearance, The Minister of the interior, M. de Corbiere, has set out for his country residence. His most intimate friends are convinced that he will not again return to Paris. His physician, who is likewise his friend has made no mystery of it. Two reasons it is said have determined him to keep the title of Minister—namely. the desire of pleasing M. de Villele, who has kept his portfolio *ad interim*, and who would be obliged to surrender it if another Minister were acknowledged ; and in the second place, the desire of preserving the emoluments of the Minister without being obliged to fulfil his functions.

Peyronnet has expressed a wish to retire, but not without conditions. M. de Villele, who thinks that he might remain in the Ministry if he could disincumber himself of the most unpopular of his colleagues, has offered him an embassy ; but the latter has refused it, seeing well that the fall of the Ministry would lead to his own removal. He then asked the place of President to the Court of Cassation, occupied by M. de Sèze A negociation was in consequence opened with the latter, in order to induce him to resign, It was proposed toindemnify him by the sum of 600,000 francs, & the title of Duke. The friends of M. de Sèze. declare that he is unwilling to treat for the accommodation, and that he will die President. In the mean time, Peyronnent remains in the Ministry to the great displeasure of M. de Villele. It is said, however, that he will be succeeded on the 1st of January by M de Martignac.

The Ministers act in their departments as if they had gained a great majority in the elections. They remove the functionaries whom they suppose their opponents ; and they recompense with honors and places the persons who supported them in defeating the objects of the constitutional condidates. In a word, they behave as if the Chambers were never to assemble, or as if they had a majority of devoted adherents. If the Government were not struck with impotence in the interior, this conduct would create a belief that it intended some *coup d'etat*. If it do not display some violence, it will not be the fault of the Catholic clergy. There are priests who publicly preach that there is no salvation for them but in an act of arbitrary authority.

I spoke to you in my last letter of the intrigues set on foot in favour of the Duke of Orleans. Since I wrote to you, the *coterie* of that Prince has been singularly disconcerted. An independent writer has published a very striking letter inviting the Duke to put himself forward. This noble personage has been much displeased to find his name so compromised. The Advocate Dupin, who takes charge of the interests of the Duke, has written a letter to a law journal, declaring that the Duke gave no sanction to the projects which were mentioned as connected with his name. The bitter tone of the explanation, and the intimacy which is known to exist betwen Dupin and the Duke of Orleans, leave no room to doubt that the latter himself has made the disavowal. The letter, besides, has been seized by the public prosecutor, and it is probable that the author will be tried as having excited the citizens to overturn the legitimate Government.

I cannot describe to you the feeling of horror felt in Paris, upon the news that Admiral de Rigny had ordered the burning of the Greek fleet. It was well known, and could not be doubted, that the victory of Navarino had carried consternation into the priest-party, but it never entered into the head of any human being, that, as a consolation for that misfortune, M, de Villele should order the Greek vessels to be burnt.

In almost all the departments where the elections have been Ministerial, they are accused of being the result of fraud, and resolutions are formed to denounce them to the Chamber of Deputies. In several towns societies are formed to prosecute pretended electors, but not one has yet been tried. All the tribunals even the smallest, are well disposed; and if M. de Villele were given up to them, I would not answer for his head."

T. RIGBY, PRINTER.